

## ‘GREEN’ PROJECTS SESSION

### PRESENTERS

11.00 -13.00 Wednesday 9

#### First round 11.00-12.00

Ref. Number	Representing	Name of the project	Presenter(s)
<a href="#"><u>1.a</u></a>	Belgium	Flanders region: The effects of climate policy on the Flemish labour market	Jos Raymenants
<a href="#"><u>2.a</u></a>	Italy	Manifattura Domani	Brian Martin
<a href="#"><u>3.a</u></a>	Portugal	The case of ‘Eolicas de Portugal’	Gabriela Prata Dias
<a href="#"><u>4.a</u></a>	United Kingdom	Skills for Green Jobs	Vanessa Foo
<a href="#"><u>5.a</u></a>	ILO Project	Skills for Green Jobs	Christine Hofmann

#### Second round 12.00-13.00

Ref. Number	Representing	Name of the project	Presenter(s)
<a href="#"><u>1.b</u></a>	Italy	Systemic Design in the Energy Sector towards Local Economic Development	Silvia Barbero
<a href="#"><u>2.b</u></a>	Italy	EQUIJOBS: Training paths for the labour insertion of rural women in sectors with more male presence	Emanuela Atzori
<a href="#"><u>3.b</u></a>	United States	San Joaquin Valley Green Job Corps	Andrea Baker
<a href="#"><u>4.b</u></a>	Austria	E:job – Mobility Centre for Energy and Environment	Alois Deutschmann
<a href="#"><u>5.b</u></a>	OECD LEED Project	Climate Change, Employment and Local Development	Gabriela Miranda



REF. 1.a

## Name of the project **Flanders region: The effects of climate policy on the Flemish labour market**

### Background and rationale

According to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) the notion of climate change refers to a change in climatic conditions caused by human factors instead of natural variability. A lot of studies indicate that changes are occurring at a faster pace than ever before. Due to these recent changes in climate conditions (which will have an impact on the economy and labour markets) a climate policy has been developed. On the one hand climate policy is trying to fight changes in climate conditions through the reduction of CO2 emissions (mitigation) and on the other hand, through adapting to the inevitable consequences of these changes (on a European and international level).

### Aims and objectives

The main goal of the study is to map the possible quantitative and qualitative effects of climate policy on the Flemish labour market. The study will try to give more insight into:

- The opportunities, threats and challenges of climate policy for the Flemish labour market.
- The quantitative and qualitative employment potential of climate policy for the Flemish labour market.
- The threats and opportunities for Flemish policy (and the Flemish social dialogue), especially in the field of work and social economy.

### Timeframe

January 2009-May 2010.

### Budget and source of financing

Flemish government.

### Human resources

Two independent consultancy firms (about 6 people in total) worked for a year and a half on this project. They reported on a regular basis to the Working Group 'Climate and Employment' (I'm also part of the WG) about the progress made. The Working Group has been established at the Department of Labour and Social Economy and consists of several stakeholders (civil servants of the Labour Department, other policy domains, social partners, etc.) who steer the activities of the consultancy firms.

### Activities

In the first phase the study explores existing macro-economic models for measuring the impact of climate policy in all sectors, with regard to the Flemish labour market. In the second phase the historical evolution and the current size of employment will be studied in the ETS/EPB sectors. Last but not least, case studies in three climate-related sectors (chemistry, construction and renewable energy) will try to give an overview of qualitative and quantitative employment effects of climate policy with regard to the Flemish labour market.

### Success factors

I would argue that the relationship of trust between the researchers of the consultancy firms and the representatives of the three sectors will be crucial to gathering the necessary information for the study. The success of the project will largely depend on the quality of this data gathered through the case studies.

### Results

Ideally the study will give an overview of the quantitative and qualitative employment effects of climate policy on the Flemish labour market. On the quantitative level the study will try to measure if new jobs will be created, which kind of jobs will disappear and which will be substituted in the three aforementioned sectors. On the basis of these quantitative changes, the study will try to discover which skills will become redundant, which new skills will be required and which existing skills will have to be 'greened'. Finally, the study should derive clear policy recommendations which could serve as a guide for future policy making by the Flemish Government (Department of Labour and Social Economy) and public employment services (VDAB).

### Partners

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

The following research institutions have been contracted for this project:

- ECORYS Research and Consulting
- Idea Consult NV

For VIONA (Labour Market Research Program of the Flemish government)

### Project website

n.a.

### Contact person

Jos Raymenants, jos.raymenants@wse.vlaanderen.be



**REF. 2.a**

<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>Manifattura Domani</b>		
<b>Background and rationale</b>	The autonomous Province of Trento established Project Manifattura to convert an historic factory into a green innovation cluster. The project is the result of forward looking energy and environmental policies adopted by the provincial government, and a favourable business development scenario. The project is working to create a space in which to experiment, create, and exchange knowledge and innovative methods in the environmental and energy sectors. Professional and production activities that operate within Manifattura will benefit from the cluster effect by exchanging knowledge and experience in shared spaces, and by using common services and tools.		
<b>Aims and objectives</b>	Project Manifattura is designed to support the construction industry, a major sector in the local economy. Manifattura will offer physical spaces for work and innovation alongside Habitech and Green Building Council Italy, which are providing the professional and institutional frameworks for economic development in renewable energy, sustainable construction and environmental management. The cluster also aims to be a "motivator by example": inspiring people and groups to think and act green at work and at home.		
<b>Timeframe</b>	2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Masterplan</li> <li>• Recovery of 5% of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office spaces</li> <li>• Executive, coordination and incubation functions</li> </ul>
	2010	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International call for ideas</li> <li>• Executive planning of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Architectural and interior design</li> </ul>
	2011-13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery of 30-40% of the area</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office and production spaces</li> <li>• Laboratories</li> <li>• Business services</li> <li>• Settlement of companies</li> <li>• Research functions</li> <li>• Training functions</li> </ul>
	2014-19	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recovery of the entire area</li> <li>• Construction of new buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Office and production spaces</li> <li>• Laboratories</li> <li>• Business services</li> <li>• Settlement of companies</li> <li>• Research functions</li> <li>• Training functions</li> </ul>
<b>Budget and source of financing</b>	Approximately €110 million from the autonomous Province of Trento and the Italian government.		
<b>Human resources</b>	4		
<b>Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project administration</li> <li>- Public information and education</li> <li>- Political liaison</li> <li>- Communications</li> </ul>		
<b>Success factors</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Inform the general public of the need for behavioural changes to reduce consumption</li> <li>- Create new companies and allow existing companies to diversify in the green economy</li> <li>- Develop and deliver products and services for the green economy</li> <li>- Attract international green economy players to open offices, laboratories and production in Rovereto</li> <li>- Create an educated work force in the green technologies sector</li> </ul>		
<b>Results</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Master Plan for architecture and engineering in final phase</li> <li>- Partial reuse of an existing structure (to be completed in August) will permit the core team of Habitech, Green Building Council Italy, Project Manifattura and other key players to begin working and expanding</li> </ul>		
<b>Partners</b> (name of the project owner and main project partners listed)	Progetto Manifattura is being carried out by Manifattura Domani srl, a company owned by Trentinosviluppo - the economic development agency of the autonomous Province of Trento.		
<b>Project website</b>	<a href="http://www.manifactor.it">www.manifactor.it</a>		
<b>Contact person</b>	Brian Martin, <a href="mailto:brian.martin@manifactor.it">brian.martin@manifactor.it</a>		



PORTUGAL

REF. 3.a

## Name of the project **The case of 'Eólicas de Portugal'**

### Background and rationale

ENEOP – Eólicas de Portugal, S.A. is a consortium that won a wind energy public tender in 2005-2006 launched by the Portuguese Government. The bid was designed to promote renewable energy as part of an industrial policy whereby all stages from turbine design to operation would be located in Portugal. ENEOP won the first and biggest exploitation license at 1,200 MW and was mandated to build all 1,200 MW of new wind capacity by 2013.

### Aims and objectives

Industrial Project:

A major commitment of ENEOP is to install an industrial complex to manufacture the components of the ENERCON wind turbines (E-82 Model). The ENEOP industrial complex includes the opening of seven new plants, the expansion of another 11, and a R&D/training centre in Viana do Castelo.

Wind Farms:

The ENEOP project will install 48 farms for a total of 1,200 MW spread throughout the country.

### Timeframe

2007 - 2013

### Budget and source of financing

Industrial Project: EUR 200 million.

Wind Farms: more than EUR 1.5 billion.

Own financing by the private investors (through project finance). From the start of wind farm operations, a feed-in tariff for electricity generated and injected into the grid.

### Human resources

Creation of 2,000 direct jobs at the new industrial units.

Estimates point towards the creation of more than 5,500 indirect jobs until 2013, related to building and operating the wind farms or supplying raw material.

### Activities

Viana do Castelo is host to an industrial complex made up of:

- Five ENERCON Group factories of wind turbines (two blade units, towers, mechatronics, generators);
- Two new industrial units to be built from scratch by cluster partners (fibreglass, steel components);
- 11 existing industrial units with increased capacity (electrical equipment, crane, transports);
- A logistics and transport center and a service and maintenance center for wind turbines;
- A new vocational training center in Viana do Castelo;
- A new R&D center and partnerships with Portuguese universities;
- Wind farm installation, operation and maintenance.

### Success factors

Only at mid-term of contract implementation:

- 109% of the investment at the core industrial facilities has already been made and about 85% at the upgraded and supporting factories. These are significant figures as ENERCON has already invested more than what was foreseen in the contract with the Portuguese national authorities.
- 82% level of implementation of the assumed commitments for employment creation.

### Results

Mid-level specialized labour represents the largest share of the workforce (78%). Female participation is still quite low when compared to male, although female participation within the most highly skilled tasks or labour level is already somewhat evident.

The local labour market has been positively impacted and is showing signals of change.

### Partners

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

**Project Owner:** ENEOP – Eólicas de Portugal, SA

**Partners:**

- ENERCON;
- NEO ENERGIA (EDP Group);
- FINERGE (Endesa Group);
- GENERG (Fundação Calouste Gulbenkian, Fundação Luso-Americana, Fundação Oriente, Electrabel Group and Novenergia 2010 Fund);
- TP (Sonae and Endesa);
- A.SILVA MATOS;
- CABOS PARA EÓLICAS;



- CME;
- EWG;
- JAYME DA COSTA;
- METALOGALVA;
- MONTALGRUA;
- PAINHAS;
- PROBILOG / LASO;
- SAERTEX;
- SIEMENS;
- TEGAEL;
- TRANSPORTES GONÇALO.

**Project website**

[www.eneop.pt](http://www.eneop.pt)

**Contact person**

Gabriela Prata Dias (for presentation – CEEETA-ECO, Cosnultores em Energia, Lda.)  
[gdias@ceeeta.pt](mailto:gdias@ceeeta.pt)



UNITED KINGDOM

REF. 4.a

## Name of the project Skills for Green Jobs

### Background and rationale

Report commissioned by CEDEFOP on skills needs for green jobs across the EU. It includes six country reports with descriptions of skills needs/provision in the various MS, as well as detailed case studies on skills development in different sectors/occupations.

### Aims and objectives

- Provide an overview of challenges facing EU MS from climate change.
- Examine how stimulus packages affect green job creation.
- Identify skills needs for the low carbon economy.
- Investigate systems for skills provision across different sectors.
- Assess whether MS skills response systems deliver necessary training.

### Timeframe

Oct. 2001 – April 2010.

### Budget and source of financing

CEDEFOP

### Human resources

### Activities

Research, stakeholder workshops, industry/government interviews.

### Success factors

### Results

- Most skills for green jobs can be found in existing occupations.
- 'Topping up' existing skills should be a main priority for the greening economy.
- Better forecasting of future skills needs is needed across most MS.
- Regional/local initiatives are often most effective in providing training responses.
- Diversifying the range of training tools should be encouraged.

### Partners

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

GHK Consulting Ltd. in association with Danish Technological Institute, Economix Consulting, Centro de Estudios Económicos Tomillo (CEET), Olav Aarna.

### Project website

[www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/working-with-us/public-procurements/4661.aspx](http://www.cedefop.europa.eu/EN/working-with-us/public-procurements/4661.aspx)

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**Name of the project Skills for Green Jobs****Background and rationale**

The ILO has conducted policy-applied research into skill needs for greener economies. The research is based on 15 country studies worldwide with a primary focus on examples of good practice on how national policies for greening economies are complemented by identifying skills needs and efficient skills response strategies. The ILO is partnering with the European Centre for the Development of Vocational Training (CEDEFOP) which is conducting six additional country studies in Europe. The countries covered are: Australia, Bangladesh, Brazil, China, Costa Rica, Denmark, Egypt, Estonia, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Mali, the Philippines, Republic of Korea, South Africa, Spain, Thailand, Uganda, the UK and the US.

**Aims and objectives**

The overall aim is the project was to identify countries' strategic skills development responses in the light of environmental degradation, climate change and the global call for greening economies. More specifically, the research; analyzed whether and how skills response strategies are incorporated into larger 'greening' policies and programmes; analyzed skills needs for new occupations, new skills for greening existing occupations and retraining needs in sectors undergoing structural changes; identified which methods and tools, systems and institutional frameworks to skills anticipation and assessment are in use; analyzed how effective skills responses are organised; and, drew conclusions and policy recommendations for skills policies and strategies.

**Timeframe**

March 2009 – Summer 2010.

**Budget and source of financing**

Mixed resources: ILO HQ and regional funds, technical cooperation projects and Cedefop: ca. 400.000 USD  
Funds raised nationally: 70.000 USD.

**Human resources**

Four people, all part-time.

**Activities**

Research design, 21 country studies following the same terms of reference, validation workshop on 17-18 May in Geneva, Global Synthesis report (ILO) and European Synthesis report (Cedefop).

**Success factors**

Global coverage, standard template for all country reports, intensive commenting and feed-back, Qualitative approach including case studies, no primary data collection, researchers could chose their own qualitative approach.

**Results**

- Global Synthesis Report (forthcoming)
- European Synthesis Report (forthcoming)
- 21 country reports, Nearly 150 case studies collected

**Partners**

Cedefop

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

**Project website**

[http://www.ilo.org/skills/what/projects/lang--en/WCMS\\_115959/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/skills/what/projects/lang--en/WCMS_115959/index.htm)

**Contact person**

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Christine Hofmann, [hofmann@ilo.org](mailto:hofmann@ilo.org)



## Name of the project **Systemic Design in Energy Sector towards Local Economic Development**

<b>Background and rationale</b>	The theories of <b>Systemic Design</b> look at making better use of <b>material and energy flows</b> in order to model industrial production and energy systems after nature. Material and energy loops are open in order to decrease environmental impacts and resource depletion. The theories of Systemic Design offer a scientific method to design a complex industrial system with environmental, economical and social benefits. Systemic Design generates <b>Local Economic Development</b> to establish the conceptual base and the analytical skills that are needed to harness local and regional economic change.
<b>Aims and objectives</b>	Systemic Design provides a <b>framework supporting the evolution of a new economy with different sets of industrial relations</b> , where long-term sustainability and success of a network of interdependent activities are prioritised over maximising economic growth, development or competitive advantage for individual entities. Networks can bridge the gaps to sustainability and research coordinators can facilitate in the creation of conditions for a self-sustaining network committed to sustainable approaches.
<b>Timeframe</b>	The theory has more than 10 years of consolidation in the design and processes field, but it derives from Generative Science. The applications in the energy sector began five years ago and the project is in operation from 2009 to 2011.
<b>Budget and source of financing</b>	The project is very complex and the bio-energy production plants are expensive. The project has been funded from private and public administration, in a system of cooperation, much like the Piedmont Region, and is also hoping for European funding.
<b>Human resources</b>	The team involved in the projects have different backgrounds and expertise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Scientific advisor: Prof. arch Luigi Bistagnino</li> <li>- Firm owner: Giuseppe Tecco</li> <li>- Team coordinator: Silvia Barbero</li> <li>- Team: Alessandro Balbo, Cristian Campagnaro, Clara Ceppa, Veronnic Gallio, Andrea Marchiò, Lorena Mingrone, Valeria Montrucchio, Dario Toso</li> </ul>
<b>Activities</b>	The <b>first step was the analysis of case studies</b> of biomass based energy systems that have characteristic in line with distributed principles. The results were weakness and strength points and the definition of drivers. The <b>second step was to check these drivers in order to define priorities</b> . At this point of the research it is important have <b>feedback in practical experience designing a real system in our context. So the project</b> develops strategies for dynamically self-organizing businesses in Cuneo ( <b>Agrindustria snc</b> )
<b>Success factors</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Output&gt;Input.</b> As in nature, when what is not used by a system becomes a raw material for the development and survival of someone/something else, in industrial production the waste (output) of a system become an opportunity (input) for another system, thereby creating new economic opportunities and new jobs.</li> <li>2. <b>Relationship.</b> The parties that compose the complex system are themselves the system. All over the world living systems can be found nested in other systems or as part of the community or organizations. The properties of it, whether living or not, are born from interactions and relationships between the constituent parts. The study of the relationship affects not only the relationship between the system components, but also those that exist between the system and larger systems that surround it.</li> <li>3. <b>Act locally.</b> As an eco-system is deeply influenced and shaped by its habitat, so the same happens for any other kind of system where the context allowing it to be "local" is extremely important. The context enhances the typical resources of the area, and not only the material but also the non-physical, such as human and cultural resources. Based on these opportunities, designers can create new systems which reduce the problems related to the adaptability of "general" solution.</li> <li>4. <b>Autopoiesis.</b> Self-maintaining systems sustain themselves by reproducing automatically, thus allowing them to define their own paths of action. In this manner a system is naturally led to balance and independent preservation. A system designed to live in a context is so strictly connected with its surroundings that it will mutate in keeping with it, changing and adapting to new conditions.</li> <li>5. <b>Man at the centre of the project.</b> The human being is inserted into the system in which it lives, and activates its own relationship with the environment, culture and society. In this model the different activities of living and producing co-exist in balance so that every element has its essential function in the relational system: no element takes precedence over the other and each owes its existence to the other.</li> </ol>



**Results**

The project is based on renewable energy and teaches how the creation of sustainable infrastructures and agile energy systems could develop a region. The conclusion is that **green energy produced in small plants and distributed regionally helps achieve success and sustainability**. If the environment is read in the right way, it is possible to design technology that produces bioenergy and that is connected with other renewable resources. Such an agile system can be a new paradigm for both energy efficiency and reliability for any region or country.

**Partners**

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

- Industrial Design (Politecnico di Torino),
- International Institute for Industrial Environmental Economics at Lund University,
- Companies that work on bio-energy from the biomass sector (Agrindustria snc).

**Project website**

[www.polito.it/design](http://www.polito.it/design)  
[www.agrind.it](http://www.agrind.it)

**Contact person**

Silvia Barbero  
[silvia.barbero@polito.it](mailto:silvia.barbero@polito.it)



## REF. 2.b

<b>Name of the project</b>	<b>EQUIJOBS: Training paths for the labour insertion of rural women in sectors with more male presence</b>
<b>Background and rationale</b>	Pilot training action on "TECHNICIAN SPECIALIZED IN THE USE OF NATURAL MATERIALS FOR PLASTER AND FINISHING" born in the frame of a LLP project named Equijobs. The project aims to create more opportunities for rural women, especially in those sectors traditionally less accessible to women. According to labour market statistics it was found that the construction sector is where women find less opportunity. The pilot action combines facilitating women's access into traditionally male dominated sectors, while promoting the "greening" of jobs and reintroducing traditional architecture and skills.
<b>Aims and objectives</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To increase women's participation in rural economies through employment and thus preventing displacement to urban areas.</li> <li>- To qualify rural women for traditionally male occupations, erasing stereotypes in education and the labour market.</li> <li>- To sustain local development.</li> <li>- To encourage the entrepreneurship of rural women, particularly through reviving traditional knowledge and skills.</li> <li>- To experiment with new training methods.</li> <li>- To explore new employment opportunities.</li> </ul>
<b>Timeframe</b>	Project 01/10/2008 - 30/09/2010 / Action 01.05.2010 – 01.07.2010
<b>Budget and source of financing</b>	LIFELONG LEARNING PROGRAMME - Leonardo da Vinci. Overall budget € 322.543,00 - € 225.780 provided by means of an EU grant and the rest on partners' contribution.
<b>Human resources</b>	Four project staff in Italy, as many in the other six countries
<b>Activities</b>	After the research phase when partners had to identify a rural sector in which women are typically underrepresented, each partner adapted the training path to local target and needs. In the case of Sardinia, a region characterized by traditional houses built with earth, the construction sector was identified. Through a focus group, seating representatives from the building sector, equal opportunity and labour market, we decided to focus the training path on plaster, painting ad decoration with natural materials and earth, among others. A group of 20 women were selected, most of them with lower education levels, to allow them to acquire new skills and start working in the sector. As a result, both the role of women in construction and the values linked to the restoration of ancient houses and traditional Sardinian materials and arts, were promoted.
<b>Success factors</b>	Participative approach in building the training path - Cross-Institutional cooperation - Innovative and sustainable sector – Demand in the labour market for these skills as the profession is disappearing
<b>Results</b>	The training course started on 3rd of May and will finish on 30th of June. Of the 22 women selected, at present 19 are actively attending the training path. There has also been unexpected curiosity from people at the local level and the media.
<b>Partners</b> (name of the project owner and main project partners listed)	<p><b>Project Owner:</b> FEDERATION DE LA MUJER RURAL (FEMUR) – Spain FEDERACIÓN DE LA MUJER RURAL (FEMUR)– Spain - Juana Borrego Izquierdo e-mail: femur@ctv.es- www.femur.es</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- INSTITUTO DE FORMACIÓN INTEGRAL (IFI) – Spain - Alicia García-Madrid Coladoe-mail: a.garcia-madrid@ifi.com.es www.ifionline.com</li> <li>- HELLENIC REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT CENTER – Greece- Nikoletta Georgogiannie-mail: ngeorg@hrdc.org.grhttp://www.hrdc.org.gr</li> <li>- ARBEIT UND BILDUNG e.V. – Germany -Mr. Jochen Eisolde-mail: eisold@arbeit-und-bildung.de www.arbeit-und-bildung.de</li> <li>- KURESSAARE AMETIKOOL – Estonia Jane Mägi e-mail: jane@ametikool.ee www.ametikool.ee</li> <li>- ASSOCIAÇÃO DE DESENVOLVIMENTO DA REGIAO ALTO TAMEGA -(ADRAT) – PortugalMarco Fachada e-mail: marco.fachada@adtrat.pt www.adtrat.pt</li> <li>- STIFTELSEN MINERVA – Sweden- Marianne Lundberg e-mail: president@minerva.nu www.minerva.nu</li> <li>- AGENZIA REGIONALE PER IL LAVORO – Italy - Luca Spissu - e-mail: lpissu@regione.sardegna.it www.regione.sardegna.it</li> </ul>
<b>Project website</b>	www.equijobs.eu
<b>Contact person</b>	Luca Spissu. Emanuela Atzori, Angela Guarino lspissu@regione.sardegna.it; eatzori@regione.sardegna.it; aguarino@regione.sardegna.it



UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

REF. 3.b

**Name of the project** San Joaquin Valley Green Job Corps

**Background and rationale**

The San Joaquin Valley (SJV) is one of the poorest, most polluted, under-educated, ethnically diverse areas in the United States. The Valley's poor air quality and water pollution exacerbates current economic, social and health challenges, particularly for low-income communities and communities of color. Regional unemployment rates in the San Joaquin Valley have historically ranged from 8.7%-22.2%. The region has fewer college graduates with a bachelor's degree, 14.6% compared to California, with 28%. All career/technical programs are impacted and have waiting lists. This new approach was created to provide exposure and access to green jobs.

**Aims and objectives**

The SJV Green Jobs Corps is helping 131 at-risk youth, aged 16-24, earn job skills and create a trained workforce for clean technology and the green economy. Youth are being exposed to jobs and/or green jobs training over 20 months and have gained an awareness of the importance of preserving the environment, as well as influencing their friends and family to follow their example. Youth without HS diploma completion have been placed in the programs.

**Timeframe**

7/09 to 12/10.

**Budget and source of financing**

Competitive Grant from the California State Employment Development Department, the California Volunteers and the California Workforce Investment Board  
\$937,890.00 American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds.

**Human resources**

Nine county consortiums with human resources which are varied based on the local program elements.

**Activities**

All youth received training in environmental stewardship and civic responsibility at week- long outdoors schools, which included day trips to Yosemite National Park. All youth participated in community service projects and work experience, and also enrolled in green related courses and soft skills training. All nine partners designed program components to fit their local labour market and adopted elements in each program that will assure achievement of a regional Green Skills Certificate.

**Success factors**

Performance goals for the program are:

1. For 30% of the 16-17 age group and 60% of the 18-24 age group to receive placement in employment or education or training.
2. For 30% of the 16-17 age group and 60% of the 18-24 age group to obtain a recognized Certificate/Diploma or Degree.
3. For 30% of the 16-17 age group and 60% of the 18-24 age group to achieve literacy and numeracy gains (out of school youth and basic skills deficient).
4. 60% of 16 to 24 age group will retain or return to secondary school for at least two semesters (excluding youth with high school diploma or GED).

**Results**

131 Youth have been enrolled and have attended courses on environmental stewardship and civic responsibility. The youth are now doing their community service projects, work experience and are enrolled in their educational component; the community projects are on weatherization and solar panel installation. They are attending courses in renewable energy and water treatment. Over 2000 hours of community services have been provided.

**Partners**

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

Project owner: Merced County Department of Workforce Investment. Partners include San Joaquin County Workforce Investment Board, Stanislaus County AllianceWorknet, Madera County Workforce Investment Board, Mother Lode Workforce Investment Board, Fresno Regional Workforce Investment Board, Kings County Workforce Investment Board, Tulare County Workforce Investment Board and the Kern/Inyo/Mono Workforce Investment Board.

**Project website**

Information on all the Green Job Corps projects in California can be accessed at:  
<http://www.californiavolunteers.org>

**Contact person**

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 AUSTRIA

REF. 4.b

**Name of the project** E:job – Mobility Centre for Energy and Environment

**Background and rationale**

During the process of project development we took two questions into consideration: What contribution can we make concerning qualifications and employment in order to cope with the economic crises? What are the most important developing markets in Styria? We chose the area of energy and environment as this is an area which is supported by the energy strategy of the government of Styria and will create 25,000 new jobs until 2025.

**Aims and objectives**

The most important aim is the creation of a labor and qualification management that supports the reorganization of the Styrian economy by:

- Consultation of businesses that currently employ staff
- Qualification of unemployed people for permanent employment in green businesses
- Networking with businesses, social partners, adult education schools and other networks
- Conception of measures for necessary engagement of new staff

**Timeframe**

May 2010 – April 2016.

**Budget and source of financing**

Total sum: EUR 5,150.000 of which:

... EUR 2,050.000 provided by the government of Styria

... EUR 1,050.000 provided by the Public Employment Service Austria (AMS)

... EUR 2,050.000 provided by businesses

**Human resources**

Qualification of 1,000 unemployed people for a specifically defined employment status.

**Activities**

- Consultation of businesses within a business network.
- Qualification of unemployed people via an "Implacement Foundation" – The Austrian Work Foundation Model
- Early intervention – concepts for larger staff reduction to provide support when job losses occur or when new jobs in the energy and environment areas are created.

**Success factors**

- Qualified personnel for green businesses
- Professional recruiting processes for green businesses, especially for small and medium enterprises
- Providing an overview of measures in vocational and continuous education
- Network for matters of labor and education

**Results**

The project started in May 2010, the first results are expected to be available mid-May 2011

**Partners**

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

Move-ment Personal und Unternehmensberatung GmbH

Nibelungengasse 54, 8010 Graz - Austria

Telephone: +43 316 34 84 02

E-Mail: office@move-ment.at

Internet: www.move-ment.at

**Project Partners and Sponsors:**

The government of Styria:

- The Office of the Governor
- Department of Environment and Renewable Energy
- Department of Labor and Social Affairs
- Public Employment Service Austria (AMS)

**Project website**

The website is under construction.

**Contact person**

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**Name of the project** **Climate Change, Employment and Local Development**

**Background and rationale**

In local economies and among the dense networks of enterprises that underpin such economies, there is real concern that climate change mitigation and adaptation in labour markets will simply mean a reduction in the demand for labour as some jobs may be replaced by technology. This concern grows as some job profiles will be transformed and new skills will be required. However, the local level could lead the transition to a greener labour market and a more sustainable economic development if the current opportunity is seized appropriately. Supporting the creation of 'green jobs' can be both a partial solution to economic problems and a way of advancing action to counter climate change.

**Aims and objectives**

The project will examine the impacts of climate change (including through its effect on policy and regulations) on local labour markets, with a focus on the creation of green jobs and the development of a skilled workforce to meet the needs of the greener economy. In particular, the project will identify and assess the:

1. impacts of the transition to a low-carbon economy on job profiles and skills requirements on the workplace in both, the private and public sectors;
2. challenges and opportunities arising for the work of public services and other stakeholders in the relevant policy areas, while meeting greener demands and complying with new regulations;
3. efficiency of mechanisms and practices used to facilitate transformation and adaptation of local labour markets to greener demands.

This study will feed into the OECD Green Growth Strategy as part of the contribution of the OECD LEED Programme to this horizontal work.

**Timeframe**

July 2009 – June 2011

**Budget and source of financing**

Voluntary contributions from interested countries and regions.

**Human resources**

Two OECD Secretariat and international experts from across the OECD. Participating countries / regions designate one person to coordinate the project locally and assist in the organisation of the study visit, identify a local expert and contact the key stakeholders.

**Activities**

The outputs and activities of this project may vary from case to case, depending on the country's priorities, needs and budget. The possibilities include: (1) Conceptual paper; (2) Two surveys: one addressed to the businesses and the other to public institutions, in order to identify barriers and opportunities to adapt the labour market to the greener economy; (3) Kick-off meeting; (4) Diagnostic report; (5) Study visit by the expert team; (6) Country report, including a qualitative (study visit) and quantitative (survey) analysis, a series of recommendations and policy orientations illustrated by good practices abroad. The report can also be printed as a booklet. It is also possible to organise a country seminar to disseminate the results of this peer exercise.

**Success factors**

The key success factor is the active involvement of the country/ region participating in the project. The expert team, led by the OECD Secretariat, will undertake the analysis and draw conclusions from the study visit to the country/ region, the interviews with local stakeholders, the surveys and the background documentation provided by the hosts.

**Results**

The OECD project will provide guidance and recommendations on the programmes and initiatives that can be developed by the labour market institutions at the local level to face the challenges of a greener economy. These recommendations will be illustrated by best practice examples (learning models) in order to assist labour market institutions adopt a pro-active approach to tackle these green issues, especially in terms of employment factors affecting local communities.

**Partners**

(name of the project owner and main project partners listed)

OECD Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Committee, in collaboration with the OECD Employment, Labour and Social Affairs (ELSA) Committee.

Confirmed participating countries and regions include: Australia (Sydney), Spain (Extremadura), Poland (Poldarskie/Pomorskie), United Kingdom (London).

**Project website**

[www.oecd.org/cfe/LEE](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/LEE)

**Contact person**

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**OECD LEED**  
FORUM ON PARTNERSHIPS  
AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE



**OECD LEED Forum on Partnerships and Local Governance**

[www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/forum/partnerships](http://www.oecd.org/cfe/leed/forum/partnerships)

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